

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

By Telegram to the News.  
WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Potter committee met at 11:35. Thomas C. Carson was recalled and testified that he saw A. B. Murdock; is not in Carson's employ, but promised to do something for him this month; he did not get on well with him. Carson questioned the witness at length with reference to the action of the Returning Board in throwing out the returns of certain polls and regarding the Louisiana case, but nothing was said. Carson then published was elicited. In reply to General Hunt, the committee said the Returning Board as it had never made an attempt to fill the vacancy which existed with a Democratic and Democratic, with a Democratic representative.

Thomas H. Jenks was recalled and testified that he never made an affidavit in the Louisiana sub-committee on Monday and which is published in the Associated press dispatches this morning. He said that he had never seen the affidavit in New Orleans before when the affidavit appears to have been made.

At the conclusion of Jenks's denial, James E. Anderson explained how in the possession of the affidavit. He stated that he left New Orleans on the 11th of May. He met Jenks and the latter asked him to use his influence to get him a place. The witness continued: "I told him I had all I could do to get one myself. He said, 'You know your jurat is forged.' I said, 'You write an affidavit to that effect.' He sat down and dictated the affidavit and swore to it before notary Benjamin, and then he showed it to me. Matthews, for Matthews to show him to a place.

Conquest Clark was called with reference to the making of the second set of Louisiana certificates in Washington. He said that he had no recollection of any of the certificates being signed by him. He said that he had no recollection of any of the certificates being signed by him. He said that he had no recollection of any of the certificates being signed by him.

Mr. J. No. Sherman he said was a witness for the visiting statesman and he (Weber) knew that Sherman had given his brother assurances which caused him to allow his protest to stand after it had been made. Weber had in conversation with Sherman explained to him that he had no brother, though Sherman had gone Democratic, and he was disposed to take back his protest, whereupon Sherman assured him that his brother would be cared for. The witness further said that the statement letter was signed by mortification in the Weber family. Mrs. Daniel Weber had endeavored to find it among her husband's papers. It was afterwards found and destroyed. It was afterwards found and destroyed. It was afterwards found and destroyed.

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MONMOUTH PARK, July 2.—The track was fast and safe, and the attendance was good. The first race for maidens of all ages, one mile heat, was won by Bonnie Wonder. She came in two lengths ahead of Lottier, Bertha third, time 1:46. The second race for maidens, 2 years old, half-mile stretch, was won by Monitor by one length ahead of Rachel, who was three lengths ahead of Grandmother, time 1:22. The third race was a handicap, sweepstakes, mile and three quarters, won by Little Red in a gallop, one length ahead of Donibone, who was three lengths ahead of Bay State, time 3:11; fourth race, purse of \$500, open to all ages. There were six starters. The race was won by Lou Lauer, by a head; Virginia second, time 2:43; fifth race for purse of \$300, open to all ages, won by Bonnie Wonder, who was three lengths ahead of Lottier, Bertha third, time 1:46. The second race for maidens, 2 years old, half-mile stretch, was won by Monitor by one length ahead of Rachel, who was three lengths ahead of Grandmother, time 1:22. The third race was a handicap, sweepstakes, mile and three quarters, won by Little Red in a gallop, one length ahead of Donibone, who was three lengths ahead of Bay State, time 3:11; fourth race, purse of \$500, open to all ages. There were six starters. The race was won by Lou Lauer, by a head; Virginia second, time 2:43; fifth race for purse of \$300, open to all ages, won by Bonnie Wonder, who was three lengths ahead of Lottier, Bertha third, time 1:46.

By Telegram to the News.  
PETERSBURG, July 2.—The frame work of the suspension bridge 107 feet in length, just being completed by the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, connecting with the Company's shops on the Chesterfield side of the Appomattox river at this place, was blown down yesterday by the winds. Jas. H. Yeager, of Richmond, was killed, and ten or twelve other workmen about the bridge, whose escape was miraculous.

Burning of a Steamship.

By Telegram to the News.  
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 2.—The Anchor Line steamer, Capital City, while lying at the elevator, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The elevator took fire and was entirely consumed. About 2 o'clock the fire broke out near the boiler head of the steamer and in a few moments the whole of the boat was in flames. The fire spread rapidly and the flames were seen from the city. A strong westerly gale was blowing at the time and the fire spread rapidly. A strong westerly gale was blowing at the time and the fire spread rapidly. A strong westerly gale was blowing at the time and the fire spread rapidly.

By Telegram to the News.  
BETHLEHEM, July 2.—In accordance with a previously arranged programme of coal combination operators of the Schuylkill region suspended operations at Collieries yesterday. The suspension will continue until the 15th instant. President Bowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading companies has written a letter to the coal superintendents of corporations to the effect that no further stoppage will be made during the present coal season. The shut down will deprive about 2,500 workmen of employment.

By Telegram to the News.  
RICHMOND, VA., July 2.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, whose property and franchises were recently purchased by a committee of directors, yesterday re-organized with C. P. Huntington, of New York, as president, and A. S. Hatch, of New York, first vice-president; Wm. C. Vickham, of Virginia, second vice-president; Wm. S. Dunn, engineer and superintendent. The directors will be chosen at a meeting of stockholders, and the road extended westward from Huntington, West Virginia.

By Cable to the News.  
LONDON, July 2.—A Berlin Dispatch says, all persons arrested in connection with the shooting of the Emperor's life have been liberated. The Emperor's youngest brother was discharged last week.

By Telegram to the News.  
FALL RIVER, Mass.—The following mills did not start yesterday: "Five of the Wampagoes Grant No. 1 and No. 2—Troy, Chase and Narragansett. Wednesday night all mills will close for the remainder of the week and remain shut down through next week.

By Telegram to the News.  
Several farmers were in town yesterday and report the crop prospects excellent. The grain is small but a good stand, and the crop has plenty of time to grow. Cotton is also small, but is in good condition, it being not so easily affected by the dry weather. The wheat is a poor yield, but the grain is unusually hard and fine, and turns out excellent flour. The partial failure of wheat is attributed in part to the fact there were few snows during the winter, and also that most of it was planted in wet ground.

By Telegram to the News.  
Hillsboro Recorder.  
Mr. Walter Thompson has brought a parcel of old books—among them a copy of an Edinburgh edition of the English Book of Common Prayer printed in 1708, the property of an Orange County farmer, who has sold it for a memento of the time when the Church of England was the Church of State, and all the country was dotted with churches of that faith. When the revolution came, the church was closed, and the clergy, who stood fast and as a consequence the success of the American cause left books without shepherds; and it is only of late years that the Episcopal Church, the American representative of the English Church, has begun to retain the ground it once held in North Carolina without a competitor.

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SUPREME COURT.

Digest of Opinions of the Supreme Court Filed at June Term, 1878, to Appear in 79 N. C. Reports.

[Reported for the News by Walter Clark, Esq., Attorney at Law.]  
The following opinions were filed Monday afternoon:  
By SMITH, C. J.:  
16. *State v. Bullard*, rule on the commissioners of Richmond county. The clerk of the Supreme Court is not authorized to receive the payment of half fees in certain cases, and is entitled to full costs.

By SMITH, C. J.:  
17. *State v. Covington*, rule on the commissioners of Richmond county. Same opinion as in No. 16.  
By SMITH, C. J.:  
18. *State v. Austin*, from Union. The defendant was indicted under sec. 67, ch. 32, *Bull. Rev.* for fraudulently procuring the signature of the prosecutor to a note and mortgage to take up a previous note and mortgage executed by the prosecutor to another party, and the defendant the defendant, as having been assigned to him. The only contested fact was whether the signature to such alleged assignment was genuine. The court charged that the defendant, upon that point, if his signature was genuine, was not guilty, that if the jury were not satisfied as to whether or not the signature was genuine, they would acquit the defendant.

By SMITH, C. J.:  
19. *Butt v. Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville*, from Cumberland. The shares in national banks owned by residents of this State may be assessed under the act of Congress, either at the place where such owners reside or at the place where the bank is located, as the Legislature of a State may elect. Under the existing laws of this State, such shares must be taxed, and can be taxed, at the place where the owner, or person who is required to list such shares, resides.

By SMITH, C. J.:  
20. *Wood v. Skinner*, from Chowan. The Probate Court has jurisdiction of a petition by a personal representative to sell real estate to make assets to pay debts. *Bull. Rev. ch. 45, sec. 99.* When the heirs at law appear in the proceedings, and object to the sale, that does not alter the jurisdiction, but when they object on the allegation, in their answer, that there was no debt unpaid, and that the petitioner had wasted the personal assets, issues of fact are raised which the Probate Court can not try, and the issues must be sent to the Superior Court in term time to be tried, or there may be appeal to C. P. sec. 490, and then the Superior Court, in term time, can dispose of all the questions legal and equitable. It is error, under such circumstances, to dismiss the petition for want of jurisdiction in the Probate Court.

By SMITH, C. J.:  
21. *ZuBank and Gallagher v. Mack and Wiley*, from Beaufort. Where a partner (owning a half interest), executes a mortgage on his interest in the firm's stock of goods, the effect of the deed is to convey to the mortgagee all the interest of the mortgagor in the stock, and effects, as one of the partners, at the time of the conveyance, and the firm having afterwards sold out to the defendants, the mortgagee is entitled to one half of the net proceeds of the sale. The mortgage is not entitled to the amount which the mortgagor advanced to the firm, nor to the amount due him for wages, after the date of the mortgage deed, in regard to which he is a creditor of the firm as any other creditor. The majority of the court are of the opinion that the declarations of the mortgagor after execution of the mortgage deed are not evidence to prove alleged fraud by the mortgagor and mortgagee in the sale by them to the defendants, and that the mortgagor's declarations are only evidence against himself if he shall pursue the defendant.

By SMITH, C. J.:  
22. *Furr v. Broder*, from Monroe. That an administrator sold slaves, which he held in trust for his wards, in 1861 does not appear to be fraudulent. The court, however, attaches no importance to the fact that the sale was made by order of the county court and the wards were co-plaintiffs represented by a guardian ad litem. The things might easily be used as a mere form to cover fraud. The collection of the notes, for the slaves so sold, in April 1863 might under some circumstances have been imprudent, but was in this case clearly justified by a suit brought against the administrator for settlement, in which the money was demanded (not the notes) thus compelling collection. This case differs from *Pavia v. Jackson* 49 N. C. 474. The plaintiff here is receiving confederate money, and repudiated it on learning of the fact. Here the guardian of the plaintiffs received the money without objection and thereby ratified its receipt by the clerk.

By SMITH, C. J.:  
23. *Barnes v. Broder*, from Robeson. The defendant qualified as executor in 1869; he delayed for over six years, and until this action was brought against him, to make any inventory or return of any sort, and then made a return of the property of the testator, which he has not returned, and that he is himself a bankrupt and unable to pay judgments recovered against him as executor for which he is responsible *de bonis propriis*. *Held:* While poverty, or even insolvency, is not itself a sufficient ground for removing an executor, especially when the insolvency existed before the testator died, and is known to the testator at the making of the will, or before his death, yet insolvency, whether known to the testator or not, coupled with a continual disregard of duty, even if not fraudulent, but merely negligent or negligent, is a ground for removing the executor, and that he ought to be removed or at least required to give such

bond as will fully protect the interests of all parties interested. While there is no act of Assembly which expressly gives the Probate Judge the power to remove an executor etc., on the application of any other person than the surety of the executor etc., (*Bull. Rev. ch. 45, sec. 141*), such a judge or creditor etc., yet such a power is reasonable, and is not a necessary implication and the court holds it as settled by *Hunt v. Sneed* 64 N. C. 180. This point was an examination of the record though the printed report does not fully show it. This is acquiesced in by *Hunt v. Sneed*, 78 N. C. 48 and the court takes the jurisdiction to be settled in favor of the Probate Judge by those precedents. A reasonable time should be given the executor to file a good bond failing to do which his letters testamentary should be revoked.

By BYNUM, J.:  
24. *McNeely v. McNeely*, from Rowan. Where there is no evidence of an adverse holding, nothing less than a sole possession of 20 years by a co-tenant, without any demand by another co-tenant for rents, profits or possession, he being under no disability during the time, will raise a presumption of law that such sole possession is rightful and protect it. Eliminating the time of the suspension of the statute, no such possession is alleged or appears here.

By BYNUM, J.:  
25. *Harrell v. Peckles*, from Hertford. Where the judge below "takes the papers" and files his judgment subsequent to the trial, and the record of itself does not render such judgment irregular and void, though this court will not commend the practice. Especially is this so, where as here it was done by consent of parties. An instruction to the jury, given by the court, is not a ground of complaint. But when the judge undertakes to state the law, he must state it correctly. Even an admission of counsel will not excuse an error of the court in expounding the law to the jury.

By BYNUM, J.:  
26. *Hymans & Dancy v. Capehart*, from Wayne. Where the defendant, in a civil action, is a party, and the record may be impeached and vacated at any time, upon motion, in the same court in which it was rendered and upon parol proof that the judgment, for reasons stated, was rendered against the course of the court it may be vacated. No length of time is a bar to such an application. Not having appealed the defendant here can not assent to the judgment as erroneous. He is not bound to appear in person, and amended so as to show when the judgment was rendered.

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THE JUSTICESHIPS.

Acceptance of the Nominations by Messrs Smith and Ashe.

PUBLISHED IN THE WILMINGTON STAR.  
FLEMINGTON, N. C., June 30, 1878.  
Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith, Raleigh, N. C.  
DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that at the State Democratic Convention, held at Raleigh on the 13th inst., you were unanimously nominated for chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

It was made my duty by the convention to request your acceptance of the nomination, and to inform you of your nomination, and to request your acceptance of the same. I am, yours truly,  
H. B. SHORT,  
Pres't. State Dem. Convention.

RALEIGH, June 27, 1878.  
H. B. Short, Esq., President Democratic State Convention.  
DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., conveying official information of your nomination by the State Democratic Convention, which was held in this city on the 13th, for chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, at the election to be held in August, and requesting my acceptance. I am deeply impressed by the prompt and cordial action of these representatives of the people, and the manifestation of confidence and esteem in tendering the nomination for a position the attainment of which may well satisfy the highest professional ambition. While I am not unmindful of the grave responsibilities and of my own personal imperfections, in accepting the nomination I may be permitted to assure you, and those for whom you speak, that if it is in the pleasure of the electors to confirm the choice of the convention, I shall enter upon the high trusts of the office with an earnest, sincere purpose to discharge them faithfully, impartially and firmly, as in reliance on the aid I may have strength and ability.

Thanking you for the courteous terms of your communication, I am, Most respectfully, &c., yours,  
W. N. H. SMITH.

FLEMINGTON, N. C., June 30, 1878.  
Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, Wadesboro, N. C.  
DEAR SIR:—I was directed by the State Democratic Convention, which convened at Raleigh on the 13th inst., to inform you that you were unanimously nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and to request your acceptance. Hoping that you will not decline the nomination thus tendered, I am, Yours truly,  
H. B. SHORT,  
President State Democratic Convention.

WADESBORO, June 26, 1878.  
H. B. Short, Esq., President State Democratic Convention.  
DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 20th inst. has been received, in which you are pleased to state that you were directed by the State Democratic Convention, which convened at Raleigh on the 13th day of June, instant, to inform me that I was unanimously nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and to request my acceptance. While announcing my acceptance, I avail myself of the occasion to express to the members of the convention, through you as their president, my grateful acknowledgments of the high compliment paid me, enhanced as it was by the flattering manner in which it was tendered.

Yours, most truly,  
THOS. S. ASHE.

THE NARROW GAUGE.  
Mistakes of the Past—Crimes in the Future.  
It is to be regretted that this system was not adopted when the building of the Western North Carolina Railroad was begun, immediately after the reorganization of the State government. Had this policy been adopted there would not have been \$600,000 of State bonds issued to tempt the capitalists of the State to build the railroad. The results were of the most gratifying character. The school was re-opened on the 18th instant, under the most flattering auspices. By the 21st instant two hundred and fifty teacher-pupils were present. It is believed that the number will reach four hundred. One must be dull, indeed, who fails to see the great good that must needs accrue to the educational interests of North Carolina from the Normal School at Chapel Hill. We congratulate the University professors and prominent teachers from various portions of the State. The leading idea was to impart instruction in the best methods of teaching and of governing. This was thoroughly done, and special attention was given to the "three R's." A desire for green fields and pastures new was sought to be created by a course of lectures on general topics by distinguished jurists and scientists. The results were of the most gratifying character. The school was re-opened on the 18th instant, under the most flattering auspices. By the 21st instant two hundred and fifty teacher-pupils were present. It is believed that the number will reach four hundred. One must be dull, indeed, who fails to see the great good that must needs accrue to the educational interests of North Carolina from the Normal School at Chapel Hill. We congratulate the University professors and prominent teachers from various portions of the State. The leading idea was to impart instruction in the best methods of teaching and of governing. This was thoroughly done, and special attention was given to the "three R's." 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# DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1878

ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The News Building, No. 6, Martin Street.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

[The Ticket presented below is the form decided on by the Democratic Central Committee for Supreme and Superior Court Judges. The name of the Solicitor may be added thereto, for the district to which he belongs.]

## FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

For Chief Justice:

WILLIAM N. H. SMITH,

For Associate Justices:

THOMAS S. ASHE,

JOHN H. DILLARD,

## FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

For Judge Seventh Judicial District:

JESSE F. GRAYES,

For Judge Eighth Judicial District:

ALPHONSO C. AVERY,

For Judge Ninth Judicial District:

JAMES C. L. GUDGER,

## FOR SOLICITORS.

[The District Judicial nominations are given for the public information, but they do not constitute a part of the State ticket, as only one can be voted on the general ticket, and he only in the district to which he belongs.]

FOR SOLICITOR THIRD DISTRICT:

SWIFT GALLOWAY.

FOR SOLICITOR FOURTH DISTRICT:

JAMES D. McIVER.

FOR SOLICITOR FIFTH DISTRICT:

FRED. N. STRUDWICK.

FOR SOLICITOR SIXTH DISTRICT:

W. J. MONTGOMERY.

FOR SOLICITOR SEVENTH DISTRICT:

JOSEPH DOBSON.

FOR SOLICITOR EIGHTH DISTRICT:

J. S. ADAMS.

FOR SOLICITOR NINTH DISTRICT:

GARLAND S. FERGUSON.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1ST.

## Congressional Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT F. ARMFIELD,

of Ireland.

## ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

The Annual meeting of stockholders in the North Carolina Railroad will be held at Hillsboro, on Tuesday, July the eleventh.

Senator Ransom, Congressman Davis and Brogren are at the Yarbrough, resting from their labors of the late session of Congress.

Hon. Alfred M. Waddell was married in Wilmington, on Monday, to Miss Ellen Savage. They will spend the Summer at Warm Springs.

If COLONEL William Johnston, of Charlotte, who is contesting the congressional nomination with Hon. Walter L. Steele, maintains the rate of speed he has started out with, the Governor might as well make out his certificate now. The Charlotte Observer says that he chartered an engine to attend the Richmond county convention, and made the seventy-one miles in the remarkably good time of two hours, which, over a rough road, with a light engine, shows that he is a running man.

If the good friend of the News who signs himself "One Who Knows" will give his name, and indicate specially the point in the matter of which he writes, steps will be taken in the direction he indicates. He must know that any communication on the subject he refers to would be held sacred. The News feels a deep interest in the matter, and while thanking him for his interest in its behalf, could never treat any communication from him on such a subject other than strictly confidential in the most sacred sense.

The attention of the press of the State, which presents the State ticket at all, is called to the form in which the judicial ticket appears at the mast-head of the News this morning. This is the form adopted and recommended by the Democratic Central Committee, and although that Committee will undertake to supply tickets to all the districts with the name of candidate for Solicitor of each particular district, it is well to familiarize the public with the ticket to be voted, and while publishing a ticket it is well enough to have it uniform and correct. Most of the papers prefer to fly the ticket of their party at the head of their editorial columns, as the token of their endorsement and support. Strict party papers have always done so in this state, and the custom has made it equivalent to party law. Pains have been taken to present the ticket correct in form and matter.

## Superior Court Ridings.

The Judges of our Superior Courts have agreed among themselves on their ridings for the Fall Circuit of 1878.

The re-arrangement and reduction of districts and judges rendered a new start necessary, and the following is perhaps the best arrangement that could have been made for all concerned.

First District, Judge M. L. Eure; Second District, Judge A. B. Seymour; Third District, Judge A. A. McKoy; Fourth District, Judge R. P. Buxton; Fifth District, Judge John Kerr; Sixth District, Judge David Schenck; Seventh District, will be Judge Avery; Eighth District, will be Judge Graves; Ninth District, will be Judge Gudger.

The News has already given the counties composing the new districts, and the

people will now know in every county whom they are to look for as their Judge in the Fall. The present arrangement starts all the Judges in their own districts, and by the rotation, the three new Judges, all Western men, will follow successively through the nine, then to the first district having set out on their riding of the whole State. Judges Eure, Seymour, McKoy, Buxton, Kerr and Schenck have four years more, and will ride, during the remainder of their term, eight circuits, so that they will have ridden the State, excepting one district each, Judge Eure expiring in the eighth district, Judge Seymour in the ninth, Judge McKoy in the first, Judge Buxton in the second, Judge Kerr in the third and Judge Schenck in the fourth. The new Judges, Graves, Avery and Gudger, will have sixteen circuits during their eight years, making one complete round of the State, and riding seven districts, out of the nine, on their second tour. The term of Judge Gudger will expire in 1886 as he completes his second riding of the sixth district, Judge Avery as he completes the fifth, and Judge Graves will wind up his term of eight years on his second round of the fourth, the Fayetteville District.

The position of a Judge is a laborious, but withal a desirable one. It must not be an unpleasant thing to contemplate visiting every county of the State in a judicial capacity, presiding on the bench for the whole people of a great commonwealth like this, to be remembered and talked of in after years by the people of the several counties, all of whom generally attend court; making personal acquaintances of the entire bar, and all the prominent people, acquiring life-long friendships from Currituck to Cherokee, and going down to posterity with honored names embalmed in pleasant recollections—reminiscence, as it were, forever weaving wreaths of honor for the brow of the just Judge.

## Oxford and Henderson Railroad.

The Chief Engineer, Major Roger P. Atkinson, has submitted his report on the preliminary survey, in which he was assisted by Captain Charles H. Scott, of this city, and the report has been published in the Granville papers.

The length of the line is ascertained to be twelve and two-third miles, and the engineer's estimates for its construction are but sixty-five thousand dollars, divided as follows:—Grading, masonry and trestling, \$17,400; crossings, turntables, wells, water tanks and cattle guards, \$7,300; 625 tons of iron rail, (30 pound rails,) \$20,000; spikes, fish bars, bolts, frogs, switches and freight on material, \$4,372. Two engines, \$7,000; passenger coach, \$1,800; combination coach, express and baggage car, \$850; three box cars, \$900; two flat cars, \$400; one section car, \$50. Total equipment, \$11,000. Engineering, \$2,600; land damages, \$1,000; depot, \$1,000; contingencies, \$328. Total cost of a narrow gauge, thirteen mile road, \$65,000.

These figures will be of interest to the people of Western North Carolina where they are now agitating the subject of narrow-gauge railroads. The average cost of a complete railroad here is five thousand dollars per mile, and it is by no means a prairie country through which this road proposes to run, the maximum grade being one hundred and six feet per mile, shortest radius of curves five hundred and seventy-three feet, and in the estimates for grading are included twelve hundred cubic yards of solid rock, an average of a hundred to the mile. From these figures it will not be difficult for any practical person to approximate the difference of cost per mile, for a road in the mountains and in Granville county, taking the profiles furnished by the State Geologist, as a guide. In the mountains of Pennsylvania, more difficult to penetrate than ours, the cost of a narrow-gauge road, complete, and thoroughly equipped, has been stated at twelve thousand per mile, but of course the equipment was more elaborate than anything required in this country.

But there are ascertained figures, applicable alike to all countries which will strike the Western people, and these are found in the items of equipment. Locomotives, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; Passenger coach for one thousand eight hundred, not much in excess of a really fine pleasure carriage.

Box cars at three hundred each, and flat cars for two hundred. And forty eight tons of rail, at thirty-two dollars a ton, will iron a mile of narrow gauge road, being fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars per mile. Trestling is put down at three dollars per lineal foot.

The only thing for our Western friends to take into consideration is the cost of grading, which on the report of Engineer Atkinson is estimated at ten cents per cubic yard for solid rock. Let the people of Western North Carolina take these facts and figures into earnest consideration, and go to work devising means to secure for themselves railroad communication over these narrow gauge lines, for they are the very thing for the mountain country. The Asheville Pioneer is devoting itself to this subject which the News first began to agitate, and some of the Pioneer articles are reproduced in these columns. It is to be hoped that the whole Western press will unite in this movement, and give life and vigor to an enterprise from which Western North Carolina has everything to hope in the future, if she is ever to realize that period of development which we have all been so long predicting, waiting and hoping for.

## The Campaign.

The period of the fullest activity in this year's campaign approaches. Respecting the judicial ticket it is apparent that no opposition of any moment will present itself. There is no possible chance for the Republicans to

rally their party in antagonism to the judicial ticket presented. The letters of acceptance of Judge Smith and Mr. Ashe, elsewhere presented, are model compositions for candidates to judicial positions. Not one word in reference to politics; but brief acceptance of the candidature and appropriate words of thanks for the honor of their selection. It is safe to say that these gentlemen will hold evenly the balances of justice, and that the slightest suspicion of political bribes will never attach itself to any of their decisions.

There will be no opposition or partisan wrangle over the judiciary to be chosen this year, and while for mere party interest a contest would be preferable, many old fashioned people of both parties will congratulate themselves that it is so.

Eat there will be contests in the counties, and there never was necessity for greater vigilance and party organization than in the present emergency. The enemy has only abandoned the regular field to engage in bush-whacking, and their skirmishers are the independents. The Democrats must absolutely repress all tendency to independence in the ranks of the Democracy. There are abundant indications of party insubordination in our ranks, and the circumstance ought not to be lost sight of for one moment. Let all energy give itself to their defeat. Bring into play every piece of party machinery and crush them. No pretext can plead justification of their action. On this subject the words of the Hillsboro Recorder, elsewhere quoted are well chosen, and the advice tendered wise and timely. In these times no one can be too much a party man, and the press cannot too loudly and positively speak out. It is the time for men to show their hands, and any uncertain sound is but an evidence that the enemy are stealthily approaching in disguise, and that the camp of the Democracy is threatened. Put none but Democrats on guard in this emergency, and require the counteraction of Democracy at every approach.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

## PUBLIC WAREHOUSE.

Having purchased the Warehouse lately occupied by

MR. JOB OSBORN,

WEST OF THE N. C. R. DEPOT

I have opened up a

General Commission Business and Warehouse.

I will at all times be prepared to store

Merchandise of any description, on the most

favorable terms.

I will pay special attention to the sale of

consignments of

CORN,

OATS,

HAY,

FOLDER,

FEASE,

CHICKENS,

&c.

I guarantee prompt sales and the highest

market prices always.

W. M. NELSON, Proprietor,

Je 21-41 Formerly of Salisbury, N. C.

## J. J. THOMAS

No. 8, Martin Street, Raleigh, N. C.

## GENERAL

## Commission Merchant.

Will Receive, Sell or Store, and Advance

on Cotton. Low rate of interest and storage

charges. Refers to Citizens' National Bank,

Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 7-41

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I solicit your shipments of Grain, Forage,

Flour, Bran, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Chicken

and Cotton. The highest market price

guaranteed and prompt returns made.

COTTON A SPECIALTY.

W. C. McMAKIN,

Je 25-41

## The Reason is Obvious.

These Pills have gained a popularity unparallel-

led. Druggists everywhere say

their sale is unprecedented.

They cure Constipation, Biliousness, Head-

ache, Indigestion, Flatulence, and In-

crease of Appetite, and give relief to the

body and mind, and remove all

impurities.

They cure Gout, Rheumatism, and Kid-

ney Disease.

They cause a healthy action, and

strengthen the body.

They cure Nervousness, and give re-

freshment to the mind.

They are invaluable for Female Irregu-

larities.

They are the best Family Medicine ever

discovered.

They are harmless, and always reliable.

Sold everywhere. 25 Cents a Box. Office

25 Centre Street, New York.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,  
(Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and  
Ear in the Savannah Medical College.)  
Practice Limited to the

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Member of the State Medical Society and of  
the Georgia Medical Society.  
June 21-41

## DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,

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## PRACTICE LIMITED TO

## EYE, EAR & THROAT.

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## WALTER CLARK,

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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Collections made in any part of the State.

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ville and Martin Streets.

Jan 13-41

## J. T. REDWINE,

Attorney at Law.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.

ap 18-41

## W. S. ROULHAC,

Attorney At Law,

DURHAM, N. C.

Je 25-41

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OFFERS his professional services to the

citizens of Raleigh and surrounding

country.

Office—Over Knicker Book Store, 4 doors

below Post-Office, Lee & Co.

Jan 13-41

## ROBERT S. HUSKE,

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May 2-41

## E. C. BROWN,

Attorney At Law.

Office over Gully's Store, Exchange Place,

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June 6-41

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Collections made in any part of the State.

Mar 4-41

## JAMES A. WORTHY,

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Special attention given to the collection of

claims.

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Practices in the Courts of the State.

Prompt attention given to all business en-

trusted to him.

Feb 10-41

## JAMES L. WEBB,

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Practices in all the Courts of the Ninth Ju-

dicial District, also in the Supreme and

Federal Courts.

Special Attention Paid to the Collection of

Claims.

June 13-41

## A. W. HAYWOOD, ATTORNEY AND

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in "Bagley Building," opposite the new

Post Office, Raleigh, N. C. Prompt attention

given to all business entrusted to his care.

Having had four years experience in the

banking business, previous to obtaining his

license to practice law, he is a practical book-

keeper, and will devote special attention to

settling the estates of deceased persons, ac-

cording to each of the Banks in Raleigh.

Jan 2-41

## W. W. JONES,

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Practices in the District and Circuit Court

of the United States and the Courts of the

6th Judicial District of the State; office on

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posite Government Building up stairs.

ap 23-41

W. E. MURCHISON

Attorney At Law,

LILLINGTON, N. C.

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ham and Johnston. Collections made in all

parts of the State.

Feb 10-41

T. C. Harris,







